VOL. XXIII.---NO. 245.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1883.

THREE CENTS

THE LAST SPIKE DRIVEN

Adding the Finishing Touch to the Northern Pacific Railway.

The Imposing Ceremonies Which Attended the Memorable Event

Appropriate Speeches by President Villard and Hon. Wm. M. Evaria.

An Address by Gen. Grant the Occasion of Wild Applause.

BETWEEN GARRISON AND GOLD CREEK, ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILEGAD, Sept. 8 (via HELENA, MONT., Sept. 9) .- It is eight miles from Helena to the point where the steep grade of the Rocky mountains bethe steep grade of the Rocky mountains begins, and twelve miles from there to the mouth of the Mullen tunnel. As the tunnel is not completed, Mullen pass is crossed by running in curves at a distance of about four miles. The grade is the same as at Bozeman. The sections of the train bearing the Villard party were asfely lifted over the height, and a descent was made to this point, where the ceremony of driving the last spike in the Northern Pacific railroad has just been concluded. The contrast between the rugged Northern Pacific railroad has just been con-cluded. The contrast between the rugged heights of the east side and the long, meadow like slopes of the west side is very striking. The distance from this point to Helena is fifty-five miles. In making the descent of the Mullen pass the British misister's car became disabled, and the occupants had to be transferred to another car. No bedy was hurt or incon-venienced. The train arrived at this point a little behind time, but in good shape. From Portland there came, somewhat earlier, a splendid train, bearing prominent citizens of that section to participate in the ceremonies. that section to participate in the ceremonies. There were hearty greetings between the American guests of the cast and west, and the occasion was regarded as a remarkable the occasion was regarded as a remarkable one, and presaging a prosperous future. All were surprised at what they beheid. Instead of the wilderness of the Rocky mountains, they here beheld a magnificent pavilion, capable of seating more than 1,000 people, over which floated the national colors of the American, German, and British nations. In front and reaching to the roadbed was an extensive promenade skirted by a platform with seats. To the right was a band pland occupied by the 5th United States infantry band from Fort Keogh. When the last of the guests had arrived the ceremonies were opened by President Villard, who di-

last of the guests had arrived the exemonies were opened by President Villard, who divided the attention of the multitude with Gen. Grant, who sat on the platform.

President Villard said: It is my agreeable luty and very great pleasure to offer a hearty welcome to this distinguished assemblage on this memorable occasion and in these remarkable surroundings. To you, the representatives of foreign nations, the members of the executive, legislative, and judicial markable surroundings. To you, the representatives of foreign nations, the members of
the executive, legislative, and judicial
branches of the United States government,
the governors of states and territories, the
representatives of the European and American press, and our guests from abroad
and at home generally, to you, one and
all, I beg to offer, in the name of
the Northern Pacific Railroad company,
profound thanks for your kind presence
and participation in this, the most important
event of our corporate existence. Our work
means the conquest of new fields for general
commerce and industry. It creates a new
highway between Europe, America, and Asia.
The population of the states and territories
traversed by our road is largely made up from
the European nationalities represented here.
We deemed it fit and proper, therefore, to
bid, so to speak, both the old and the new
world to this celebration, or in other words,
to arrange a sort of international festival.
Many of you have crossed the ocean, and all
have traveled great distances, in order to be Many of you have crossed the ocean, and all have traveled great distances, in order to be with us to-day. Be pleased to accept my assurance that we gratefully appreciate your sacrifice of time and comfort. In return, we carnestly wish to do our guests all poswe carnest with to do our guests all pos-sible honor, and to give them all possible pleasure, and we trust that this transconti-nental journey has been and will be an unalloyed enjoyment to them. We hope, more-ever, that as in this hour a new and indis-soluble bond will be formed between the countries to the east and to the west of these Rocky mountains, this gathering may also strengthen the ties of good will and friend-ship between the republic of North America and the parent countries of Europe. Thanks to the foresight of President Thomas

Jefferson, well nigh four score years ago, Lewis and Clark toiled through these moun-tains as the first explorers of Anglo-American origin, and lifted the veil that hid from civilized mankind the regions watered by the upper Missouri, the Yellowstone, the Co-lumbia, and their tributaries. The exploits of these gifted and fearless men were the the full fruition of which we cele

brate this day.

After a lengthy review of the history of the road and the struggles involved in its construction, President Villard concluded as

I have not said all this in a boastful spirit, but solely in order to give proper credit where it belongs for the great deed now well nigh done, and thus discharge by this public acknowledgment as much as possible the heavy debt of gratitude that weighs upon me. Let me then own, on this solemn occasion, that our edifice could have never been reared but for the liberality of the people of the United States, acting through the federal gov-United States, acting through the federal gov-ornment, in providing a solid foundation in our land grant; for the devotion and segacity of the mon who steered our craft in the days bf distress and danger; for the generous for-ocarance of our stockholders, the confidence af the public, the powerful help of financial allies; and last, but far from least, for the chility and faithfulness of the officers and ambless of the company and for the excitaemployes of the company, and for the myriads of honest toilers who carned their bread in the sweat of their brows for our benefit. And thus we are permitted to-day to behold

this mighty task as all but finished. It was this mighty task as all but finished. It was my proud privilege to exercise the chief di-rection over its later stages. No light duty it was, but wearisoms and brain and nerve exhausting. Still its very grandeur inspired the will and the power to perform it, and there was comfort and elevation in the thought that we have built what cannot perish, but will last to the end of all carthly things. Let us hope and pray that, as this great work of man will stand forever, if may also forever be an immortal honer to its founders, a noble monument to its builders, a permanent pride

I cannot stay your train to unfold the manifold qualities in the management of this enterprise which deserve illustration, but I may insist for a moment upon a few principal traits. I cannot discover that there has ever been engrafted upon this enterprise any construction company to suck the prosperity that the longs to the original growth. I do not perceive that excessive rates either of interest for money or of payment for labor or materials for want of money, have imposed upon the enterprise burdens disproportionate to the values which its debentures or its stock fairly represent. I do not find any just ground for complaint in political or popular estimated that the United States has burdened its revenues with subsidies which, for the public interest, were unnecessary or expublic interest, were unnecessary or ex-

the route as improvident or showing no adequate return of value, either to the treas-ury or to expectant settlers on the public do-main. Even if we look at the government in the mere light of a private proprietor, who main. Even if we look at the government in the mere light of a private proprietor, who will not himself incur the expense and the risks of opening communication between his unpeopled wilderness and the land seeking population, we find the government, without a dollar of outlay, made more than whole for the lands it has parted with by the enhanced selling value of its wide domain. But when we consider that the future settlers on the company's lands, as well as in the reserved public lands, forever contribute to the tax paying wealth of the people and the strength and power of the nation, we see that there is no sensible analogy between the interest of a private person in the ownership of land and that of the government as an administrator, for the general welfare, of the public domain. And, finally, the settlers who will follow your track, and at once find their frugal means and their farm products at no disadvantage from distance or isolation from market, but en a level with all the world, will easily understand that but for the wise liberality of the govern

farm products at no disadvantage from distance or isolation from market, but en a level with all the world, will easily understand that, but for the wise liberality of the government in this matter of railroad communication, either the lands would have remained inaccessible to agricultural settlers, or would not have been worth their acceptance as a gift, with a bounty besides.

The Northern Pacific railway thus completed has, Mr. President, through your seasonable and successful connection of its system with the well developed and fully operating scheme of the Oregon railway and navigation system, by the firm ties of justice and interest, been secured against vicissitudes and disasters to which, with less prudence and less good fortune, it might have been exposed. It is not, then, merely upon the continuous track that you have just established, but, also, upor the united and impregnable chain of travel and traffic between the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts, that your company to-day looks with satisfaction and your guests offer their congratulations.

As our flying footsteps leave these heights of mortal and natural, vision, I am sure this company will feel this occasion was not unworthy of an assemblage which the secretary of the interior honors with his attendance, and the illustrious soldier, after following his own fame around the world, finds attractive in its interests; to which the ministers of the powers of Europe lend the favor of their countenance, and which collects so many eminent men of our own country and of the old world to assist in this international celebration.

Mr. Villard then introduced Secretary

our own country and of the old world to assist in this international celebration.

Mr. Villard then introduced Secretary Teller, who spoke of the great energy and capital required to complete the various trans-continental lines and their practical benefit to the nation. This enterprise of the Northern Pacific company, along whose lines there would be in a few years nine millions of peo-ple, could not be called local in its character. It was more than national, it concerned the welfare of other people. It now remains for the managers to justify in the future the wis-

dom of the government, and that they would do if the policy announced by President Vil-lard were carried out. Secretary Teller was followed by ex-Presi-dent Billings, who reviewed the history of the road in a speech that elicited enthusiastic

applause.

Mr. Villard said that as they had present distinguished guests from abroad he would give those present an opportunity to hear their sentiments. He then introduced Minister West, of England, who said Sir James Hannan would speak for the English guests. Sir James said the English visitors were filled with wonder and admiration by the sights of this magnificent country and its institutions. Mr. Villard was a person about whom their warmest sympathies and gratitude for this splendid hospitality could well cluster. We have had the happiness, he continued, of seeing what manner of man he is. We see in him qualities which have earned the confidence of his associates through life, and we carry back the recollection of having known a real man. It was a happy thought that representatives of countries which have contributed the population of the American nation should be present on this extraordinary occasion. It fills me with wonder to see the prosperity which has reached the highest development of civilization.

The German minister. Von Eisendecker. applause.

Mr. Villard said that as they had present

Mr. Villard, out as he has come to a country which has always been closely allied to my own he may remain."

Dr. Kneiss, of the Berlin university, was then introduced, and spoke in behalf of the German visitors, expressing the hope that the Northern Pacific would be the main line of all northern colonization of America and of all northern colonization of America and of all northern colonization of America and Europe. May it be forever a monument in honor of the brave son of Germany, Henry Villard. Our mother country is proud of such a son. Dr. Hoffman, the great micro-scopist, has said that the construction of the Northern Pacific was a modern miracle, and, unlike recent miracles, was performed in compliance with the laws of nature and not availant them. This is an of nature and not against them. This is an international festival of civilization. The orthern Pacific country presents features fertility such as we have never seen before,

Provinces of mineral wealth surpassing everything which the boldest imagination could expect will be at no distant day populated by millions of happy citizens.

The governors of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Mentana, Oregon, and Washington made brief and appropriate remarks. The governor of Idaho was absent on account of illness.

There were loud cries for Gen. Grant, and as he came forward the air was rent with cheers. He made a few suitable remarks. He was reminded by the speeches just made of the fact that he had had something to do with this great enterprise. When Gov. Stephens, thirty years ago, organized his surveying expedition he was a licutenant, surveying expedition he was a licutenant, acting as quartermaster and commissary on the Columbia, and he issued the supplies for the expedition. Was he not entitled to some of the credit, which Mr. Billings had apportioned to others. He greatly pleased the audience, in which were many veterans, who became perfectly wild when he said these inter-colonial railways would have appointed to little but for the men who after amounted to little but for the men who after the war sought the territories as fields of en-terprise. They made these railways possible

and prosperous.

At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's speech three rousing cheers were given. The foreign guests were then given seats on a platform, when a photograph was taken of them, Mr. Villard and family and the most distinguished

After that a horse that helped to build the road from its inception was brought upon the platform. Then was witnessed an extraordinary spectacle. Three hundred brawny men quickly laid thereon and drove the spikes on the thousand feet of uncompleted track, except the last uncompleted track, except the last spike. During this work, which was wit-nessed by the foreigners with annazement, the band played and the people cheered. When words to its owners and, most of the constraint of the profit to its owners and profit to its owners and the people cheered. When band played and the people cheered. When applause. He then introduced the orator of the occasion, Hon. William M. Evarts, who delivered a lengthy oration, concluding as follows:

Vour train to unfold the the road, and the spike was the same one first who drove the first spike on the opening of the road, and the spike was the same one first spike on the opening of the road, and the spike was reached as driven by him. The ond was reached as

The ride was exciting, and was made in a very short time, Helena being reached at 11:30 o'clock p. m., the run from Last Spike enterprise has not received a dollar from the station being made in three hours, which is public funds. I find no fair ground for cavil quick work considering the grades over at the land grants of the government along Mullon pass. A POSTHUMOUS REPLY.

S.F. BARTON AND THE SE

Judge Black's Reply to Jeff Davis as Made Through a Philadelphia Jour-

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 .- The Press to morrow will print a seven column article giving Judge Black's posthumous reply to Jeff Davis's recent attack upon him. comes in the shape of an interview with the great jurist by Frank A. Burr, of its staff, a personal friend of Judge Black, stail, a personal friend of Judge Black, just before he was taken sick. It is fully authenticated and deals with most important subjects. The response to Mr. Davis's criticisms forms but a small part of the paper. Judge Black maintains his former position in relation to the secessionists, and is very severe upon the acts of the ex-confederato president and those who acted with him. He asserts that Davis was talking peace and planning war, and always trying to get Buchauan to yield to the demands of the secessionists. The most important part of the article relates to his association with Buchanan during the last three months of his administration. The differences between them are described, and much of the inner history of that period set out in forcible and entertaining words. But the most important feature of this important article is Judge Black's dramatic story of the cabinet crisis of 1860, which is given in full. He defines the scope of Buchanan's reply to the South Carolina commission, and why he was going to leave the cabinet. His ultimatum to the president at that moment is given in full. just before he was taken sick. It is the president at that moment is given in full.
His reasons for his acts at that time that
have never before been published are herein
outlined. It tells of Buchanan's position upon secession and denies that outlied. It tells of Buchanan's posi-tion upon secession and denies that his letter to the South Carolina commission acknowledged the right of a state to seesde. The article is a valuable contribution to history and places Judge Black in a new light before the country.

DEFENDERS OF BALTIMORE.

The Venerable Remnant of a Gallant Host

Celebrating an Anniversary. BALTIMORE, Sept. 9 .- The remnant of the ssociation of Defenders of Baltimore in 1812-'14 attended service to-day at the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church. For many years it has been the custom of the association to assemble at the city hall on the Suntion to assemble at the city hall on the Sunday preceding the anniversary of the battle of North Point, and after marching around Battle monument, proceed to church. To-day that meeting and marching was omitted because of the infirmities of the members, and they were taken to the church from their homes in carriages, under escort of Wilson post, G. A. R. There were only six, William Batchelor, aged 96; George Boss, 89; Nathaniel Watts, 88; Samuel Jennings, 86; Darius Wheeler, 86, and James Morford, 87. Col. E. Stansbury, 94, and Asbury Jarrett, 87, are the only remaining members of the asseare the only remaining members of the asso-ciation, and they are too infirm to participate in the celebration of the anniversary. There was also at the church to-day Richard R. Waters, 84, of Montgomery county, who was on picket duty at Fort McHenry on the night of the bombardment of that post by the Rritish in 1814.

Three Negroes to be Hanged in Virginia. Special Disputch

British in 1814.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 9 .- The three negroes who were convicted recently of the murder of Mr. Sheppard, of Pittsylvania county, in August will undergo the full penalty of the law on Friday, the twenty-eighth of this month, and Sheriff Overly has given full notice to the public that none will be admitted to the execution but himself and the proper officers of the law. Two of the convicts confess that they were present at the killing, but deny having had anything to do with the crime. White, the one who did the shooting refuses to make any confession at with the crime. White, the one who did the shooting, refuses to make any confession at all. A death watch has been placed over them, but no violence is anticipated.

A Civil Rights Case in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.-The question of the power of congress under the fourteenth amendment to pass a civil rights act to be tested here. Last mont man, with two friends, entered Swain's restaurant. The proprietor refused to serve them. The colored man brought an action under the civil rights act. Swain filed a de-murrer on the ground that congress had no power under the fourteenth amendment to pass the act. The case will be argued before Judge Field. Whatever the decision, the case will be taken to the United States supreme court.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 9.—The Jackson quare pottery, in this city, belonging to Henry S. Taylor & Co., was destroyed by fire late last night, together with all the stock which had been made up for the fall trade, The damage is stimated at \$10,000, upon which there is \$0,000 insurance. Several small frames on Mullikin street, owned and occupied by calored people, were also de-stroyed. The damage was about \$2,000, upon which there was very little insurance.

A Pedestrian Match in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 9.-A six days, go s you please, walk will begin in this city immediately after 12 o'clock to-night, which

will be participated in by some of the most noted pedestrians of the country. The con-test will be for the championship belt, valued at \$2,000. George Hazael, Robert Vint, George Noremac, Frank Hart, Peter Panchat, William O'Leary, and Albert Ellison have en-To Be Made an Archbishor

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 9 .- A Baltimore special says that Bishop Becker, of this dio

cese, sailed from that city for Rome yester-day, and that it is understood in Catholic circles there that when he reaches Rome he will be made an archbishop, and will take part in the deliberations of the conference called by the pope. Union Veterans. HARRISONBURG, VA., Sept. 9 .- A meeting of

citizens was held here last night, in which steps were taken to entertain the Union Veteran excursionists on the twenty-second in-stant. The people are determined not to be outdone by any other town in the valley, and the "boys who wore the blue" will be well cared for. End of the Encampment.

anal encampment of the New Jersey department of the Grand Army of the Republic at Camp Olden, Princeton Junction, ended this afternoon. The sham battle advertised did not take place. The encampment has been a failure financially to the extent of some \$3,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8 .- The fourth an-

Suicide of a Wife Murderer. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—At 7:30 p. m. Saturday Constantine Meinse, confined in the tamford (Ky.) jail for wife murder, hanged himself. The murder was a horrible one, the woman's throat having been backed from ear to ear with a batchet

Malpractice.
PITTSHURG, PA., Sept. 0.—Dr. Wm. Mahenkin, charged with committing abortion on Miss Kate Tuskin, who died Saturday, has been held for trial on a charge of murder. He denies all knowledge of the affair.

A Ecutucky Vendetta.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—Near Lifetown, Green county, Kentucky, on Saturday morning, Joe Bagley was shot and mortally wounded at

existed between George Edwards and Bagley on one side, and James Owens, Dodge Dowell, and Mike Rogers on the other. Bagley was shot from an ambush, the ball apparently be-ing from a Spencer ritle. Rogers has been ar-rested. The others are still at large.

VIOLENT WEATHER IN TEXAS. Great Damage to Railroads by High Water -Freaks of the Lightning.

GALVESTON, Sept. 9 .- A dispatch to the News from Laredo says: "On the International railway floods have caused a loss in culverts and banks little less than on the Corpus Christi routs. The effects of the first storm were partly repaired, but the second storm were partly repaired, but the second one has damaged the track so as to entirely stop the trains. Hotels are full of the delayed travelers. The large bridge of the Talado river, in Mexico, was washed away to night. It will take the Rio Grands and Pecos road two weeks to make repairs, and their coal supply from the Hunt mines will run short. At Maqueturas, on the Texas Mexican road, 1,100 sheep were drowned out of a fock of 12,000, and other lesser losses are reported.

of a flock of 12,000, and other lesser losses are reported.

The powder house of the Mexico National Construction company in Laredo was struck by lightning and a large quantity of powder exploded. In another locality eight telegrath poles were shattered. Thirty miles from Laredo a shepherd was found killed by lightning in a sitting posture and holding a piece of meat to his mouth. The Rie Grande has fallen to within a few feet of its former level, but the prospect to-night is that the rise is not yet over. rise is not yet over.

rise is not yet over.

GALVESTON, Sept. 9.—A special dispatch to the News from Laredo says the report that the Yalado bridge on the Mexican National railway had been carried away by floods is incorrect. Rain has continued in showers to-day in the vicinity of Laredo, and the weather is not yet settled. The International road has repaired the breaks between the Neuces river and Laredo. The train to-night was on schedule time, Trains on the Corpus Christi route cannot be run before Wednesday.

A BASE BLACKMAILER.

Ex-Senator William Sharon Arrested at the Instance of Miss Aggie Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 .- Ex-Senator William Sharon was arrested this afternoon on a charge of adultery as he was taking the train for the east. The charge was preferred by Miss Aggie Hill, well known in society circles. The lady claims a contract of marriage cies. The lady claims a contract of marriage was drawn up and agreed to between them, that in addition she loaned him \$90,000, \$78,000 of which he had repaid her. She placed the matter in the hands of a man named William Nelson, of unenviable reputation, with instructions to claim the balance of \$12,000 said to be due her, and at the same time aways out a write charging. at the same time swore out a writ charging Sharon with adultery. It is stated that Sharon drew his check for the amount, and gave bonds for \$5,000 to answer the charge. Miss Hill bases her claims of marriage on Miss Hill bases her claims of marriage on the fact of an agreement of marriage, as she states, having been entered into between Sharon and herself, holding that in point of law it is equivalent to marriage having been consummated. The affir is openly pronounced a miserable case of blackmailing kept back until the last moment when Sharon was leaving for the east.

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

in Engine's Wild Flight Down a Moun tain Side.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.-Two serious accilents occurred Friday at Venosha mountain. on the Denver, South Park and Pacific road, in which seven employes were injured. A freight train had been made into two sections to come down the hill. The first section came down successfully, but at the base ran into a construction train, injuring four men. The second section started, but at the top of the immense hill, while running at the usual speed, the engine jumped the track, and eight ears back of it were telescoped down the em-bankment. E. S. Fisher, engineer; Edward Lake, head brakeman, and G. E. Livingconductor, were probably fatally. The wreck was a terrible one. It seems that from some cause the heavy train got the mastery of the engine and rushed down the mountain where the grade is about 200 feet to the mile, until a sharp curve threw the engine off the track, and the whole train was a wreck. Snow fell at Argentine Pass on Thursday

evening.

He Thought it Was a "Free Country." NEW YORK, Sept. 9 .- On complaint of ouis Forster, a merchant of Moscow, Russia to E. G. Van Riper, United States consul in that city, that one of his clerks, Johanna Gottlieb Jaskesky, had absconded to this country with 12,000 roubles belonging to Forster. The police were instructed to look for the fugitive. It was learned that he arrived here Aug. 15, and to-day was found and arrested. He told the police he thought this was a free country, and that he could not be arrested here.

Accident on a Virginia Road.

PRIERSBURG, VA., Sept. 9 .- A north bound passenger train on the Atlantic Coast line met with an accident near 'Drewry's Bluff station, on the Richmond and Petersburg road, this afternoon. Two coaches were derailed and their trucks demolished. The passengers were badly shaken up, but no one was injured. They were transferred to the baggage car and carried to Richmond. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle of the smoking car. A large force is clearing the track.

Delegates for the Colored Convention. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—A delegation of nine prominent colored citizens was appointed Saturday to represent Missouri in the na-tional convention at Louisville the last of this month.

Gen. Sherman Leaves San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.-Gen. Sherman left here this morning for Los Angelos. He as serenaded at different points on the way

A Monument to Father Matthews Within the past few days visitors to Mount Olivet cemetery have been extremely gratifled upon seeing in position a handsome granite monument over the grave of the late Father Matthews, which had been for so many years neglected in this respect. The monu-ment, prepared by Rousseau, was contributed by the Rev. Father Walter. It is composed of a black granite, shaft, and cross on a base of Richmond granite. The front is polished, Richmond grapite. The front is polished, and, besides suitable emblems, is inscribed as follows: "Rev. William Matthews, pastor of St. Patrick's church, died May 1, 1854."
Standing as it does between the white slabs over the graves of the late Fathers Knight, of St. Peter's, and Charles J. White, of St. Mat-thew's, it is seen in bold relief. It was greatly admired by the thousands of visitors to the cemetery yesterday, and many re-gretted the fact that it had not been unvoiled with official ceremonics. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the unfinished appearance of the massive monument recently e erected over

Funeral of Overton Bond.

Overton Bond was buried yesterday afterneon at Graceland cemetery by the members of Simon lodge No. 1602, Colored Odd Fellows. A large concourse of friends followed his remains to their final resting place. Mr. Bond was well known and respected by all who knew him, he having been cin-Bagley was shot and mortally wounded at all who knew him, he having been emths ago, A deadly foud had ment for upward of thirty years.

POSTAL MATTERS IN ENGLAND. Last Report of the Postmaster General of

THE RESERVE CONTRACTOR FOR THE PARTY STATES

Great Britain. The last annual report of Mr. Henry Faw-

cett, postmaster general of Great Britain and Ireland, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1883, which was completed and submitted on the fourteenth of last June, has just reached the Postoffice department here. The report contains much that is interesting concenning the growth, extension, and opera-tions of the different branches of this im-portant service in Great Britain during the last fiscal year.

Mr. Fawcett says at the outset that the

business of the department continues to manifest satisfactory progress. The gross revenue of all branches of the department was 9,413,512 pounds, and the total expenditure amounted to 6,352,205 pounds, leaving a net revenue of 3,061,748 pounds, which is 38,727 pounds less than the net revenues of the

pounds less than the net revenues of the preceding year.

The estimated number of letters delivered in the united kingdom during the year was 1,280,636,200, an increase of 4 2-10 per cent; of postal cards 144,016,200, an increase of 6 3-10 per cent, and of newspapers 140,682,000, being slightly less than last year. The decrease in the number of newspapers passing through the mails is attributed to increased facilities offered by railway companies for sendthrough the mails is attributed to increased fa-cilities offered by railway companies for send-ing newspapers as parcels. It is estimated that the average number of letters per head of population was in England and Wales 40, in Scotland 30, and Iroland 16, against 21 in the United States, 15 in France, 13 in Germany, and 6 in Italy and Spain. It is mentioned in the report that one firm in London posted as many as 132,000 letters for a single dispatch, and another firm 167,000 postal cards. Heavy postings of circulars by individual firms, ranging from 144,000 to 456,000 in number, are also mentioned. The number of postodices in the united

The number of postoflices in the united kingdom is 15,406, and the total number of persons in the department holding permanent situations is about 44,600. The list of retired officers in receipt of pensions shows a total of 3,335, whose pensions amount to £176,826 a year. In addition to these about 41,000 per-sons are employed by local postmasters, most of whom have other employment, and are engaged on postal duties during only a por-tion of the day.

The operations of the telegraph department

The operations of the telegraph department are summarized as follows: Number of messees transmitted 32.092,026, an increase of 746,165 over the previous year. The number of messages sent in London was 12,374,707, an increase of 303,673 over the previous year. One hundred and forty-seven postoffices and railway station offices were opened for telegraph work during the year, making the total number of telegraph offices 5,742.

The gross revenue from the telegraph service was £1,740,063, against £1,630,442 for the previous year; but owing to a considerable increase in the working expenses of this branch of the service, the net revenue for last year was but £235,570, against £264,810 in 1881-82. A reduction in the minimum charge for inland telegrams from one shilling to six pence is contemplated, and will be made as soon as the necessary increase of plant can be effected. The business of the postal savings bank shows satisfactory progress, and is summarized as follows: The deposits at the close of the year amounted to more than £40,000,000, an increase of nearly £3,000,000 during the year. This is the largest annual increase since the establishment of the bank in 1861.

There were 788,858 accounts opened during the year and 537,494 closed, and the numing the year and 537,494 closed, and the num-

catalishment of the bank in 1861.

There were 788,858 accounts opened during the year and 537,494 closed, and the number of individual accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 2,858,976, an increase of 251,364 over the preceding year. The savings bank business in Ireland, Mr. Fawcett says, again shows a large annual increase, the deposits amounting to £752,673, or nearly £100,000 more than the previous year. Accompanying the report is the usual appendix, containing tabular statements showing the growth of different branches of the service during the past ten years, and an extract from the first annual report of the department prepared in 1855, which contains a great deal of interesting matter concerning the early history of the postal service in England.

A MAN SHOT.

Patrick Shugru Wounded in the Side-

Patrick Shugru, a bricklayer, was shot and severely wounded late Saturday night at the corner of North Capitol and P streets. Samuel Hessler and Charles Collins were ar rested for the shooting and locked up. The circumstances of the shooting, as they came from the sixth precinct station, were very meager, and no one connected with that precinct seemed to have the slightest knowlor the facts in the case. Application was made by a reporter to talk with the prisoners, which was emphatically refused, the station keeper asying that he had orders to allow no one to see them. A visit was paid to the scene of the shooting, and the following account of the affair was learned: Shugru lives on P, near North Capitol street, and is well known in that locality. Hessler resides at Ivy City, and is a gardener by profession. Both were on friendly terms until last Christmas eve, when they fell out, and had a fight, Shugru getting pretty badly beaten. Saturday night about midnight Shugru was standing in front of a store on P street, when Hessler, with his mother and father came up in a wagon. They went into the store and made some purchases and came out. When Hessler saw Shugru he began to swear at him. Shugru seemed desirous of avoiding a quarrel, and turned away, going in the direction of his house. It was then that he was shot, and Hessler is sur posed to have done the shooting. Shugru fell at the corner of First and P streets, and Hessler went up to him and struck him with a stick, which he carried. Hessler's mother and father then dragged the latter away from the spot. Shugrn, in a lifeless condition, was picked up and taken to his house, but when Dr. Suddeth found the full extent of his injuries he was removed to Providence hos-pital. It is not known what connection Col-lins had with the shooting, but as he was found in Hessler's company he was also locked ed up. Shugru was shot in the left, and the ball was extracted yesterday afternoon.

Some Pertinent Inquiries.

The residents on K street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, would like to know why Northern Liberty Market company are allowed to keep the pavement and street around their market in such a filthy condition. Vegetable matter accumulates and de-cays, greatly to the disgust of residents and passers by. Also why the socalled "Odorless" excavating machines are allowed to stand in the alley in the middle of the square, sond-ing forth a stench as unhealthy as it is un-bearable. Who is to blame for the existence of such nuisances? A RESIDENT.

More Gypsies.

A band of gypsies are encamped near the Marlborough turnpike. F There are five wagons and about twenty-three men, women, and children. They are a rakish looking crew, and will probably visit this city to-day in squads and pick up sundry shekels by prophesying the futures of superstitious citi-

Died of His Wounds.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 9.—George Tay-lor, who was shot by Lewis F. List yesterday, expired shortly after midnight.

The Weather To-Day. Cool and generally fair recather will continue wit with to east winds, rising followed by falling bar

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 s. m., 52.9°; 11 a. m., 60.1°; Sp. m., 65.1°; 7 p. m., 61.0°; 11 p. m. maximum 66.0°; minimum, 50.8°.

THE POET PRIEST.

Rev. Father Ryan's Lecture at St. Aloysius' Church Last Night.

The Church Versus the State as an Educator for Children.

A Decided Preference for the Church and His Reasons Therefor.

An Act of Compulsion Which He Thinks Congress Should Pass.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN," said Rev. Father Murphy to about 1,500 people assembled in the spacious Sunday school room of St. Aloysius church last night, "it is my duty, though perhaps unnecessary, but a pleasure, to introduce to you the Rev. Father Ryan."

As he stepped aside, a benevolent faced

As he stepped aside, a benevolent faced man, with sparkling eye, and long, flowing hair, in cassock, appeared on the platform, and was recognized by many in the audience as the famous poet priest. He was greeted with hearty applause, and without manuscript or notesdelivered an eloquent lecture on "Education and its Interests Involved in the Earth and in Heaven." He spoke for an hour clearly, distinctly, and gra-efully, his remarks being frequently applauded and his quaint humor and 1-feel-perfectly-at-home-here manner holding his audience thoroughly interested throughout. He began by saying that he had not selected a subject until introduced by Father Murphy, when it occurred to him that the question of education would prove most interesting. After a child had been born to Christian parents, and had attained the age of seven years, then the question arose of what should be done with it. "I dare say," continued the speaker, "there are many men who would stand around and say that the child was from the lower creation and would advance their suggestions as to its future, but the true mother comes forward and replies: "This child is mine and God's." The mother is right. The gestions as to its future, but the true mother comes forward and replies: "This child is mine and God's." The mother is right. The child's body came from the mother. Its soul came from God. The mother's duty is to see that it is so educated as to bring out the good and destroy the evil in it by education. In the tender years of the child the mother; is the best educated. In this are the

cation. In the tender years of the child the mother is the best educator. In this age the father is generally too busy to think about such things. Indeed, there are some fathers nowadays who scarcely know their own children owing to business cares."

Continuing, the lecturer added that in many instances, however, when the question of sending a child to school—that resting place Letween home, the father, the mother, and the wide world arose—the parents would

of sending a child to school—that resting place Letween home, the father, the mother, and the wide world arose—the parents would not agree. This being an age of theories, they could not agree upon what class of schools to select. The character of the school selected should be the first consideration. There were schools conducted by the church and schools conducted by the state. Most parents selected the latter because their children could be educated so as to make money. The lecturer did not care under what religious denomination the schools were conducted the education of children should be controlled by the church. Besides being educated for worldly pursuits, the child should also betrained as a likened image of God.

Father Ryan then took up the question of modern text books used in the schools, and said: "Now, we have a child from a Catholic family at school. A text book is placed in its hands. The first thing it sees is somothing to prejudice it against its church. Now, I ask you if this is American; if this is fair to take such an advantage of the child? I do not care to what church that child belongs, or its family, but the text books of the present age have a prejudicial tendency to a great extent toward religion." The state could not educate a child properly, because it had no religion. They had turned out politicians, who were now called statesmen, ministers termed eminent divines, speakers called orators, and boys and girls men, ministers termed eminent divines, speakers called orators, and boys and girls only 12 years old styled men and women, but they were not; it could not be so. "Because," added the speaker, "we live in an age of little

Continuing, he stoutly maintained that the ministry should control education. It was true that the world feared the cloth; they did true that the world feared the cloth; they did not like the cassock, but they had to compli-ment the men who were it by admitting that they were learned, faithful, energetic, con-scientious, and intelligent, and that their peers did not exist. He desired to say to all ministers of the Gespel that though they and himself did not agree in some things, still they were allies in a common cause, and they, like himself, should advise their con-gravitions to reave before deciding whether gregations to pause before deciding whether their children should be educated by the church or state. The state educated them to be citizens here, the church educated them to be citizens in the world up there. Education not imbued with religious principles amounted to nothing. Free schools, he added, were first established in Ireland, and then in Italy and France, although New England claimed that honor, but New England claimed many things it had no right to. He favored long scholastic terms. When he was young and at college there were boys who could write and speak Greek or Latin fluently. The President of the United States to-day was an educated man; he wondered if he could do it.

He had once, on a previous visit to Washbe citizens here, the church educated He had once, on a previous visit to Wash-agton, visited the halls of congress to hear he statesmen talk. He was forced to confess

his disappointment, as the poor English lan-

he statesmen talk.

guage was quite absolutely executed. "In-deed," the speaker added with warmth, "I think the state should mind its own business in this matter of education." He proposed to simplify the present state
method by suggesting that congress
pass a measure to compel eve
church by statute law to educate its
own children. He then gave a statistical
statement of the Catholic schools and of the
schools of other religions denominations, and
maintained that though the former were
the peopest in a worldly sense they were the poorest in a worldly sense they were the best from a religious standpoint, because the church stepped in at the birth of a child and followed its career to a time when it had a mind and the ability to think and act for itself. He gave the schools of other denominations full credit for what they did, but he thought their teachings too secular.

Beside, they and the state schools, while teaching a long line of ologies, taught only a smattering of the languages and other matters which made them of no more service to the scholar than if they had not been taught at all. The scholars of the normal and high schools to-day would all admit that they knew only a smattering of such things. Education to be true and complete must cover the entire nature of it had a mind and the ability to think and complete must cover the entire nature of man—heart, will, mind, and conscience. The Catholic church does that as regards knowledge, and wont further and taught a higher and more beautiful knowledge of faith. He invoked parents to send their children to schools

where God had a place as well as the tem-poral and secular affairs of man. Gen. Grant had once maintained in a speech in Iowa that the Catholics were opposed to public The speaker maintained that such a remark was characteristic of the man, whose predjudices against the Catholics were likely to lead him into any unfounded expression of opinion. Contrast a graduate of a Catholic school and one from a public school, and the former would, in almost every instance, prove the superior. Were he Methodist, a Jewish rabbi, or an Episcopalian, his ideas would be expressed in this same strain, and he would always maintain that the church should educate the children. The state